

Hawaiian Gazette

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1893

MINISTER BLOUNT arrived in Washington on August 22d and held a conference with the state and navy departments. As was to be expected, he refused to talk with reporters, and stated that he must confer on all points with the United States government before giving out definite information. On August 23d Minister Blount held another conference with the secretary of state, Mr. Gresham, which lasted some three hours. It is reported that the time was spent in consultation on the report previously sent on Hawaiian affairs. After reporting to the secretary of state Mr. Blount at once left for his home in Georgia, to attend to certain private matters spoken of here before he left. It is not at all unlikely that a further conference will take place between him and the Washington government before the question of Hawaiian annexation, or any negotiation for a new treaty with Hawaii, is transmitted from the state department. Both public dispatches and private advices point to the fact that the Hawaiian matter will be finally determined and settled during the present year, if not at the extra session, at least early in the regular session convening in December next. Dispatches from Washington state that a strong effort will be made to close up the matter during the present extra session and the information received at this end of the diplomatic line seems to confirm this view. There is but one logical conclusion to the outcome of the present dispute, and it is believed this will be speedily reached, as already outlined by Minister Blount to the Provisional government and others before he left Hawaii. American interests here cannot and will not be allowed to go begging. Of this fact all Americans here, including Minister Blount, feel assured.

ANTI-MISSIONARY.

The Bulletin has again raised the anti-missionary cry. Of course the Bulletin wishes it distinctly understood that its course is caused by the stress of political circumstances. If privately interviewed the editor of that journal would doubtless intimate that he is an annexationist at heart but—etc., etc. At the same time it is well-known to Americans and annexationists that the present policy of the Bulletin is formulated, with the consent of the editor of that journal, by two or three well-known politicians of the anti-American, anti-missionary stripe, who have heretofore carried on anti-American campaigns under the "missionary" cry.

Those who have been acquainted with the men and motives behind former campaigns of this character, know exactly how to size them up. Those who were on the inside of the disgraceful and unscrupulous anti-missionary campaign of the national reform party, know exactly how to read the signs of the times and locate accurately the men and the methods back of the present movement.

When the national reform campaign of 1889-90 was inaugurated the orders given were to "raise the anti-missionary cry and keep it up," because there were no solid grounds upon which an attack could be made upon the government then in power.

The raising of the anti-missionary standard at that time drew the raffish of the community, backed by all the renegade politicians and political lawyers who had revenge to get or political preferment to hope for by the defeat of the reform party. The "patriotism" which these individuals showed in furnishing libels to their party newspapers, and in crawling out of the responsibility afterwards showed exactly the kind of men who were anti-missionary and anti-American in their "principles" and

sympathies then. The same class of men, and in many cases, the same individuals are to be looked for behind the anti-missionary movement which has been cropping out in the Bulletin lately.

We wish our royalist contemporary joy in its new friends and hope that neither side will have cause to regret the political compact hereafter—but for an anti-missionary campaign to win at this time assumes both men and principles back of it. It has neither.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The resolutions introduced in the extra session of the councils last Saturday by Minister Damon, and passed, mark another reform necessary to the Hawaiian civil service, which the finance department is insisting upon not without reason. The resolutions in themselves are seemingly of little importance, but when taken in connection with the abuses practiced under late ministries of the ex-queen, where the public funds were drawn upon, in one instance, to the tune of some \$4000, alleged to be in settlement of personal claims, it is proper that the finance department should take steps to provide safeguards for the future. The resolutions referred to provide: (1) That the salaries of diplomats, consuls, consular clerks and foreign agents shall only be paid by draft on the treasury, duly certified by the minister of foreign affairs. (2) That all expenses, incidentals or otherwise of consulates and foreign agencies shall only be paid by draft on the treasury, accompanied by the vouchers, and duly certified by the minister mentioned. (3) That all receipts of consulates and foreign agencies shall be remitted monthly by bank draft or bank certificate of deposit to the minister of foreign affairs and deposited in the treasury as a government realization. The passage of these resolutions brings the business of the foreign consulates directly under the control of the finance department. This means that hereafter the gross amounts received at the foreign consulates must be turned in as government realizations, and that all accounts allowed by the Provisional government must be sent to the finance department accompanied by the vouchers for the bills, including salaries, to be paid here. After explanation by the minister of finance the resolutions passed, as stated, and a safeguard has wisely been placed for the future around the expenditures and drawing of drafts through the Hawaiian consulates.

The fact that our royalist friend the Bulletin sees fit to announce that what was "predicted of the relations between the Annexation club and the Provisional government has come to pass" cuts no figure in the case, unless the Bulletin at once proves its allegation that the annexation club is holding the whip hand over the Provisional government. The fact that the position of port physician has been made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Trousseau, cuts no figure in the argument. As far as the Bulletin is concerned it merely forces the choice on the part of the government, between Dr. Trousseau and some other physician who is not a declared royalist. On the other hand it is to be distinctly understood that the position taken by the Provisional government is not one of the moment. The policy of removals, which is at present being followed out, was decided upon some time since, and so announced by the present administration of affairs, semi-officially at least, in Honolulu and elsewhere. The correspondence which has taken place between the annexation club and the executive shows, if anything, that the Provisional government purposes to carry out the policy already formulated by it without fear or favor to those who are interested upon either side of the question and in strict consonance with the equities of the case, without reference to local politics: in other words, the cause of annex-

ation from the real Hawaiian-American standpoint will be carried out with reference first and last to the establishment of American control in Hawaii upon the lines necessarily following the stand taken by the American government and the well-known demands of the majority of the tax-payers of Hawaii.

The rumors which have lately been afloat concerning the restoration of the ex-queen seem to be mostly without foundation. Investigation shows that the ex-queen is not altogether responsible for these reports, and that they come mainly from irresponsible half-white and native politicians, who are bent upon keeping up appearances before the public. There is now little doubt that both the ex-queen and her followers consider the "lost cause" as one beyond redemption; and while they courageously assert that they believe restoration will take place, they have no real hopes therefor founded upon any facts in their possession.

GERMANY AWAKE.

WILL AID A CABLE LINE TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The New York Sun Advocates an American Line For Naval and Commercial Reasons.

The German government has now joined the British government in providing a subsidy for a cable line between Australia, Hawaii and British Columbia, or from Sydney to Honolulu and thence to Vancouver. The advantages of this enterprise to Germany will be in the establishment of telegraphic communication with Samoa and the German naval station there, and in providing means for the maintenance of German interests in the Pacific. It is reported that the German subsidy is sufficient to meet the expenses of those sections of the cable to be laid between the Fijian, the Samoan, and the Hawaiian groups of islands.

We had understood that the projected trans-Pacific cable would terminate on the American side at San Francisco, not at Vancouver. We are aware that the British company has surveyed a line to the Canadian port of Vancouver, but why should its western end be there, when all the advantages are with San Francisco? Over 1000 miles of cable will be saved by preferring the American to the Canadian terminus, and it is certain that a great part of the business of the line will be American.

We shall yet have an American cable from San Francisco to Honolulu. The distance between the two points, in a direct line, is but little more than 2000 miles. We shall need it both for commercial and for defensive uses. The annexation of Hawaii and the enlargement of our relations therewith, will make the need of it imperative. The bottom of that part of the Pacific lying between the islands and our western coast has been surveyed under American authority; and though there are mountains and other obstructions in the way, the surveyors have made report that a good bed for the cable can be obtained. The American line is very sure to be laid yet by an American company; and there is reason to believe that the line will prove profitable as a business investment, and very advantageous to the United States as a naval and commercial power in the Pacific.—New York Sun, Aug. 24th.

Not as Big as it Looked.

"That is a pretty big buckwheat cake for a boy of your size!" said papa at breakfast to Jimmieboy. "It looks big," said Jimmieboy, "but really it isn't. It's got lots of porouses in it.—Harper's Young People.

Among the incidents of childhood that stand out in bold relief, as our memory reverts to the days when we were young, none are more prominent than severe sickness. The young mother vividly remembers that it was Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured her of croup, and in turn administered it to her own offspring and always with the best results. For sale by all dealers.

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THE SKERRETT ROBBERY.

A NOTED AUSTRALIAN CROOK

SUPPOSED TO BE THE

GUILTY PARTY.

He Left by the Warrimoo Shortly

After the Robbery.

The recent robbery of Admiral Skerrett's apartments at the Hawaiian hotel is still fresh in the minds of the public. It was mentioned in these columns at the time of reporting the matter that the case had been placed in the hands of Captain William Larsen.

Although there seemed to be no clue whatever to the guilty party, Captain Larsen has managed to secure evidence which bears directly on the case. As its publication will not in any way interfere with the ends of justice, Captain Larsen has kindly consented to having it appear in print.

It will be remembered that the steamer Warrimoo arrived in this city on Thursday last (Aug. 31st) from Australia, en route to British Columbia. The vessel remained in port until 9 o'clock in the evening of that day, sailing shortly thereafter for Victoria. A band concert was in progress at the Hawaiian hotel the same evening, which many of the passengers by the Warrimoo attended. Among the number was a tall, well-built man of gentlemanly appearance and address, and said to be an Englishman. He is further described as being between 30 and 35 years of age, nearly 6 feet in height, of dark complexion, clean shaven, very expressive eyes, with a slight stoop when walking. He was dressed in a dark blue suit of clothes and wore a derby hat.

This personage who is further described as resembling an actor and bearing a rather distinguished appearance was seen by a number of persons in the hotel grounds during the evening of the concert and robbery.

The man who was seen by Miss Skerrett in the corridor upstairs in the vicinity of her room about 9 o'clock of the evening of the robbery was of a similar description, and was afterwards pointed out by the steward of the steamer to one of the harbor police, who afterwards reported the fact to Captain Larsen as being a noted Australian thief, who had served sentences in several jails in Australia. This man was seen to leave the hotel shortly after 9 o'clock the same evening, but the robbery had not been discovered or reported at that hour. He sailed by the Warrimoo for British Columbia about half an hour after leaving the hotel.



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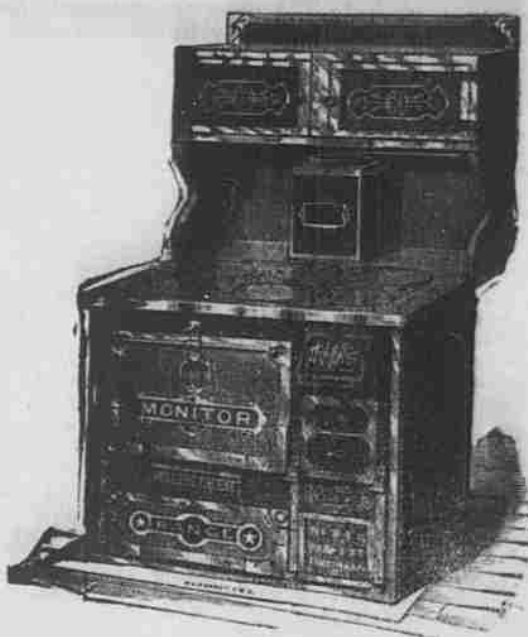
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